

# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**Dior's Israeli  
Enterprise** — P. 18



**JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

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☆

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND CIRCULATION  
77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1  
MUSEUM 3815**THE KRUSCHEV-VERWOERD  
ULTIMATUM**

A new kind of threat has made its appearance in international politics, and it is important that it should not be confused with the more old-fashioned racialism and anti-Semitism. There are superficial similarities between the new threat and the old, but these serve only to mislead. The ultimatum which Krushchev has served on Soviet Jewry during recent weeks and that which Dr. Verwoerd served on South African Jewry last week are something quite different.

What Krushchev and Verwoerd have done is to introduce a new element into international relations. It is true that diplomatic blackmail in its more or less polite form has a long and recognised history; but there used to be limits below which only the dictators would stoop. But now we have come face to face with a form of diplomatic blackmail which resorts to the use of hostages: in Krushchev's case, Soviet Jewry, and, in Verwoerd's, the South African Jews. But before we turn to these specific cases, we may well pause and consider the implications of this latest move by these two statesmen.

\* \* \*

What they have done is to warn a section of their population that its future well-being will depend on the deeds or the abstention from action of a foreign government, that its fate depends on what some other government (over which they have no control) does at the United Nations or in the arena of international politics. Today, it affects the Jews; tomorrow it could affect the Kurds in Iraq, or the French in North Africa, or the Arabs in Kenya—or, in fact, almost anyone anywhere, if this Soviet and South African approach to international relations is not resisted from the outset.

In this case, the Jews and Israel are most immediately affected. It has not always been so. Thus, Israel's friendship with France has not affected her relations and collaboration with many of the new African countries. The statesmanship of General de Gaulle on one side and that of President Nkrumah on the other produced the kind of understanding which

made it possible for Israel to maintain her friendships in both directions.

It has been quite different with Dr. Verwoerd. Far from bringing to bear some understanding, not only for Israel's position in Africa but also for her natural and passionate opposition to any system of racial discrimination, he is trying to enforce Israel's silence (and will it stop at that?) by his darkly imprecise threats against the Jewish community of South Africa. And, in his own ruthless manner, Mr. Krushchev is doing the same in his relations with Israel and the Jews of the Soviet Union.

But Krushchev is not content to wave the big stick at Soviet Jewry. He has to go one better than Dr. Verwoerd in exploiting the helplessness of Soviet Jewry. Like Verwoerd, Krushchev wants to buy exemption from criticism and opposition by world Jewry and Israel. But beyond that, as Moscow's propaganda to the Middle East clearly shows, he has launched a major campaign of inciting the Arab countries against Israel. Soviet spokesmen broadcasting in Arabic have charged Israel with being the spearhead of American imperialism, the camouflaged agent in Africa, and the real base for the imperialist reconquest of the Arab world.

\* \* \*

This may sound like nonsense to western ears, or in Tel Aviv; but it does not go unheeded in the Arab countries. The Arab leaders and their followers reason, understandably, that there can be only one explanation of these Soviet outbursts: that Krushchev wants them to intensify their opposition and hostility to Israel. And, after all, Krushchev does not confine himself to words. He has not halted his arms deliveries to either part of the former United Arab Republic; Egypt continues to get her share, and Syria—despite her public stand against the communists—is getting rather more than her share since the coup against Nasser.

This then is the real danger in the postures taken by Verwoerd and Krushchev. They start as threats in a letter and—as in the case of Krushchev—they end with bombers, guns and armour in Damascus, Cairo and Baghdad. This is not anti-Semitism. It is nothing so irrational. This is calculated political blackmail which is applied to the Jews today but may equally be applied to the French, the British or any other community which is similarly exposed. For Israel this poses a major question which will have to be answered without evading the issue. Israel can never trade the standards of international morality in return for tolerance for the Jews in the Soviet Union or in South Africa. Tolerance at such a price would not be real. Krushchev and Verwoerd have joined in issuing a challenge. It will have to be met—by Israel and by the democratic international community.



## THIS WEEK

FINDING THAT WHAT he had planned as a stop-over courtesy call on President Nasser had been turned into a "little summit" with the addition of President Tito, Prime Minister Nehru told them straight he would not support any move to convert the non-aligned nations into an active bloc.

He rejected their draft communique on the talks and submitted his own generalised draft, which was adopted.

THE CAIRO GOVERNMENT, despite go-slow tactics by the Russians on the Aswan Dam project, announced that work would be speeded up. Also announced: a series of television documentaries in which workers would reveal the iniquities of their now sequestered employers.

IN SYRIA, now preparing for one-party elections on December 1, Prime Minister Kuzbary resigned together with a number of his Ministers in order to present himself as an election candidate. Into office as Premier *pro tem* came Dr. Izzat el Nuss, a political neutral. His Minister of the Interior, key post during the election period, is Abdul Salam Tarmanini, a Syrian nationalist first and foremost.

OUT OF SAUDI ARABIA flew King Saud, off to the U.S. for medical treatment. "Rheumatism in the legs" said one of his aides, but other sources suggested the king was suffering from something more serious. Crown Prince Feisal takes over in his absence, promising a new domestic upheaval. Another king in trouble: Hassan II of Morocco for his ineffective intervention with France about the Algerian prisoners.

ISRAELIS, concerned with the latest threats to Jews in the Soviet Union (see page 17) and South Africa (page 3), found much to trouble them on the home front. The Knesset gave the Finance Minister new powers to levy increased service taxes and to extend the range of commodities covered by purchase tax.

THE HISTADRUT explained why contribution increases were necessary (page 4) and there was growing concern about the boom in building costs (page 6). The week brought a political surprise with the appointment of Reuven Barkatt as secretary of Mapai (page 9).

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## SOUTH AFRICA

VERWOERD SERVES  
NOTICE ON JEWS"HOSTAGES FOR ISRAEL"  
THREAT

*from a special correspondent*

## Johannesburg :

South African Jewry has suffered a shock this week from which it is improbable that it will recover for as long as a Nationalist Government is in power.

It was a two-part warning from Prime Minister Verwoerd that, first, South African Jewry would be made to account for the way Israel votes at the U.N. on South African issues, and, second, that it had not passed unnoticed that, while many Jews had voted in the last election for the Progressive Party, few had voted for the Nationalists.

The Prime Minister's astonishing and unprecedented outburst was contained in a letter to a Jewish lawyer, A. S. A. East, who had written to Verwoerd in protest against the attitude adopted by Israel during last week's U.N. debate on South Africa. In his reply, Verwoerd agreed that Israel's attitude was "a tragedy for Jewry in South Africa."

"**Might have been worse**": It was fortunate, however, that "the reaction of many Jews and Jewish organisations was such that what might have been worse, was relieved to some extent by this pro-South African reaction."

What sparked the anger of the South African Premier was Israel's vote at the U.N. in favour of diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa because of its apartheid policy.

Because of Israel's attitude, said Verwoerd in his letter, relations between the two countries had become "fluid" and a "new line of thought" had been set in motion regarding Israel. When, some years ago, there was anti-Jewish feeling in South Africa, even critics of Jewry regarded Israel with favour. Now, Israel was rewarding South Africa by aligning itself with African nations "for selfish reasons."

**Dark future predicted**: South Africa, he declared, did not want to oppress. She wanted to differentiate. That was why she believed in Israel. "Now we begin to wonder if that support should now be withdrawn."

How deep the apprehension is among the Jewish community is reflected in sharp editorial comment by the *South*



VERWOERD  
"A tragedy for Jewry"

*African Jewish Times*, never previously regarded as a critic of the Premier.

Dr. Verwoerd's letter, said the paper this week, has "come as a shock to the whole of South African Jewry. Our future will be dark indeed if the man at the helm is going to resort to threats such as those contained in the letter."

"The Jew has never bowed to threats and is not going to be intimidated . . . when the man at the summit of affairs addresses us as if we were a ghetto group."

**Flagrant threat**: If the Prime Minister's words meant anything, and it had to be assumed that he chose his words carefully, the "Jews of South Africa are being regarded as hostages in forcing Israel's hands at the U.N. No self-respecting state would resort to such methods."

The Prime Minister's letter contained a "quite flagrant threat that Jews have just about jeopardised their future here by voting for the Progressives in the last election."

Opposition newspapers, which have made great play with the Verwoerd letter, are almost unanimous in regarding the Jewish community of South Africa as being under threat. The *Cape Times*, which described the letter as frightening from several points of view, said that if Verwoerd could require collective responsibility from the Jews, it would be perfectly logical for him to require it of others.

**Nationalist approval**: "The Dutch Government voted against South Africa recently . . . must South Africans of recent Dutch origin be held responsible?"



## ISRAEL

## TOO BIG A BURDEN FOR HISTADRUT ?

SOMEONE MUST PAY FOR THE "EXTRAS"

*from our own correspondent***Jerusalem :**

Setting aside the Histadrut's financial needs for the moment, there has always been an element of inequality in the organisation's assessment of membership contributions.

While the Histadrut has been a keen proponent of a steeply progressive system of income tax, on the basis of the more you earn the more you pay, with no upper limitations, within its own camp it has been less keen to base membership contributions on earnings.

Until now, members have been assessed at 3.5 per cent of their wages, with no assessment at all on earnings over £260. Thus, the higher a member's earnings, the smaller his relative contribution to Histadrut funds.

**No cause for surprise :** And the £260 limit has been retained, despite the fact that, in the years since it was first agreed upon, it has tumbled from a higher than average wage to one that is lower than average. It was obvious that this was an artificial limit and one that could not be retained at a time when Kupat Holim, the Histadrut's health service, was entering yet another year of financial difficulties.

No one with knowledge of this financial situation should have been surprised, therefore, when Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker came before the Central Committee last week with proposals for small increases in the assessment rate and an increase in the upper limit on which dues would be charged to £420 (which still leaves the big earners with their relative advantage).

But the opposition to Mapai within the Histadrut would not accept that increases were justified. Seizing upon some spontaneous grumblings in the workers' ranks, they supported meetings and the adoption of resolutions protesting against the increases. It was difficult to see anything other than political obstructionism in their tactics.

**Appeal meeting called :** The Mapai-dominated Histadrut Executive was thrown onto the defensive by these unexpected attacks. Massive advertisements were taken in the press to refute some of the wild stories which were being put about, especially by the communists.

The advertisements explained—but none too clearly, public relations have

not been a Histadrut strong point—that the maximum increase would amount to £7.83 per month and that this would only be paid by those 26,500 members (6 per cent of the total) earning more than the new £420 limit.

For 40 per cent of the membership, the increased dues would range from nothing to only 90 agorot. But the opposition was not appeased and, in a bid to stem the increases, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda demanded that a special appeal meeting of the Histadrut Council be called as soon as possible. The meeting will probably take place on December 1.

**Who should pay ?** By the time the meeting takes place, the whole discussion will probably have widened. Histadrut members, once concerned merely with what they paid and what, in given circumstances, they could get, are now taking a closer look at Histadrut finances in general.

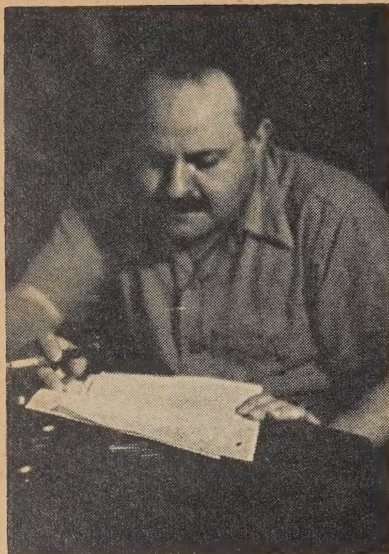
Questions are being asked about departmental overspending and amounts listed under such headings as transport, entertainments and exhibitions. Should the Histadrut, for instance, have to foot the bill for such exercises in foreign relations as the entertainment (and transport) of 1,400 overseas guests in the last ten months?

During the coming year, the Histadrut will be sending good-will delegations to Asia, Africa and Latin America. A course of Spanish studies has been prepared for Latin Americans. Histadrut representatives are being appointed almost weekly to a chain of overseas offices.

**Politics and morals :** The question, a legitimate one, is now being asked here whether Israel's workers should be expected to pay for these services which, while they undoubtedly add to the international prestige of the Histadrut, have little direct effect on the betterment of social conditions at home.

But, as always, there is another side. The Histadrut, it is pointed out, is able, as a labour organisation, to gain admittance in many places where the Government of Israel is unable to tread.

In many instances, it is claimed with much justice, the Histadrut has built up friendly contacts with African and Asian labour leaders which have served as the base upon which diplomatic relations



COMMUNIST SNEH

*A slight case of obstructionism*

And if South African Jews must be lectured about the offences of Israel, what about South Africans of British origin and the anti-apartheid words and actions of the British Government?"

But the pro-Government newspapers have treated the Prime Minister's remarks with approval. One, *Die Burger*, welcomed the fact that some South African Jews "stood up for the Republic from a feeling of justice and against unfair attacks."

**Open challenge :** By Wednesday evening, there had been no official Jewish reaction but the concern among communal leaders was evident. The mass of South African Jewry as represented in such organisations as the Board of Deputies has never taken an open stand against apartheid. Now that they are being challenged by their own government in their own homes they will be faced with making a choice.

For the majority of younger people this seems to present no moral difficulty. It has been increasingly evident that they are gravely disturbed by the racialist policies of the Nationalists. But the older people, who have dug deep roots in South Africa and know no other home, are naturally concerned to consider self-preservation as a greater priority than valour. At least, they did until this week.

Just a month ago, after Israel had joined a vote of censure on a speech at the U.N. by South African Foreign Minister Eric Louw, the Board of Deputies issued a statement in which it criticised Israel for not following other western nations in abstaining on the vote.



have later been established. There is also the wider, moral, question of the obligation owed by a representative workers' organisation to the international trade union movement.

But should the Histadrut have to pay for all this itself—or should it be assisted to meet this national obligation by some form of government help?

## HOME TRUTHS FOR LIBERALS

The Liberal daily *Ha'aretz* continues to press for a union between the Liberals and Herut. Last Friday, its columnist, Poless, started a forthright examination of the present position of the Liberal Party. Why should the present Government not last, he asked, despite the doubts so frequently expressed on many sides? After all, Mapai might even succeed in winning over Mapam as the months went by.

Even if not, said Poless, what could the Liberals hope to achieve in any case, except a coalition with Mapai, which is exactly what the Progressives and General Zionists had done in the last Government. The Liberal achievement in the last elections had not entitled them to anything more than a junior partnership with Mapai.

**Facing reality:** Demanding that the Liberals should face reality, Poless insisted that they might have been able to form a coalition with Herut, Poale Agudat Israel and the minority parties, if they and Herut between them had won 44 seats in the Knesset instead of 33. As they had not won them, however, they were in fact unable to form an alternative coalition.

The time had come for the Liberals to ask themselves where they wanted to go. They had no future as a junior partner in the Mapai government. He urged them to realise that the Liberals and Herut had to unite. Such a united party could fulfil the three prerequisites of achieving power: it would give the impression that, when elected, it would be capable of decision; it would have a policy and a programme; it would have a leader with the makings of a Prime Minister.

Poless questioned the point of having two Right-wing opposition parties, and dismissed as nonsense the charges that Herut's Menahem Beigin is a fascist and that his party is a fascist party. Anyone who still maintained this after seeing Herut conduct itself as a parliamentary party for fourteen years was only helping Mapai to maintain itself in power, he concluded, clearly addressing himself to the former members of the Progressive Party who oppose this proposed union.



MRS. BEN-ZVI WITH MRS. GERHARDSEN  
*Great suffering, greater achievements*

## A WELCOME VISITOR

Except for the braver few, a visit to Israel by foreign Presidents and Prime Ministers while in office has been the exception rather than a practice. It might have been embarrassing to their relations with the Arab countries.

In the case of Norwegian Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen, who paid a welcome visit to Israel last week, no such considerations arose. He had not feared the Nazis during his wartime service in the resistance movement. He would certainly not fear the Arabs during his service as Premier of peace-time Norway.

The Israelis, from President Ben-Zvi and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion downwards, gave Gerhardsen and his family a rousing welcome. The Norwegian responded with a tribute to Israel ancient and modern. It was a meeting of two small peoples who have both suffered much and achieved more.

## BEN-GURION HEADS DEFENCE COUNCIL

A ministerial committee with wide powers of supervision over defence matters (but not military intelligence) was appointed on Sunday by the Cabinet.

This is in conformity with the agreement reached between Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres and Ahdut Avoda leader Israel Galili during the negotiations for the coalition.

The question of defence supervision was one of the stumbling blocks in the negotiations with Mapam and the Liberals, both of which parties insisted that a parliamentary commission be entrusted with supervisory powers.

**Operations included:** Members of the Ministerial Committee on Security, as it is officially known, are: David Ben-Gurion (Chairman), Levi Eshkol, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan (all Mapai), Yigal Allon (Ahdut Avoda) and Moshe Shapero (National Religious).

The committee will deal with matters referred to it by the Defence Minister, the Government or any one of its members under the headings: basic standing orders; military operations between planning and implementation; development and purchase of fighting equipment; military industry and foreign relations where they impinge on security.



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## BUILDING BOOM BOOMERANGS

STANDARDS RISING TOO HIGH,  
TOO FAST

from Yohanan Ramati

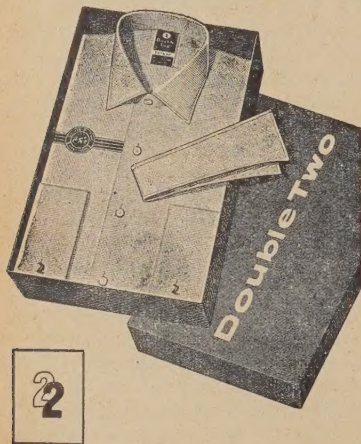
### Jerusalem :

Israel, like Britain a couple of years ago, is in the middle of an unprecedented private building boom. Land values are soaring. Huge sums change hands in key money. Flat-holders—most Israelis live in flats—demand the services of builders for extensions and improvements.

But, at the same time, the large stream of immigration, which has been the highlight of the past year, requires housing, nearly all of which has to be provided by the Government and national institutions. The stress on resources and skilled



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manpower is tremendous. So is the call on money.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol has carried his Absorption Loan Bill through the Knesset, and this will provide some of the funds needed for public housing projects. Financing will also be sought abroad, chiefly from Jewish sources. The problem is how to bring down the spiral of building costs while maintaining an adequate standard of housing for the newcomers.

**Relating the cost:** The standards of housing provided for the new immigrant have been rising steadily. In this respect, the Ministry of Labour (now of Housing) has done important work by seeking and applying new methods of building which reduce costs, thus permitting the supplying of a larger flat for little more money.

The average area of all flats built by private and public bodies increased from 331-342 square feet during the hard-pressed period of 1949-51 to about 588 square feet during the years 1954-58, 663 square feet in 1959 and 727 square feet in 1960. At the same time, the average cost per square foot of residential area (at fixed 1957 prices) declined from about £21 in 1950 to £17 in 1954 and £14 in 1960.

It will be noticed, however, that the decline in the real cost of building was relatively smaller than the increase in the size of the average residential unit. In other words, not all the increase in living standards accruing as a result of better flats provided was offset by lower costs.

**Not a priority:** It may be assumed that, in 1961, the average cost of building a square foot of residential area, at cur-

rent prices, was approximately £17-18. Taking the higher of these two figures, this would mean that by reducing the average size of the flat built from 727 square feet to 608 square feet the saving on the construction of 30,000 housing units would reach the very substantial sum of £54 million.

The real problem begins when the question is asked: "How can one reduce the average, when the tendency in private building is to supply larger flats to meet the demand created by the higher level of incomes?" To answer, "By reducing the size of the flats built by the Ministry of Housing" is to take the easy and probably wrong way out of the difficulty.

A much more desirable answer from the general economic aspect would be to reduce the volume of private building activities, there being ample evidence to support the view that the standards of housing of the majority of persons who acquire flats or houses built by private contractors are already reasonably satisfactory, and improving them further need not constitute one of the country's economic priorities today.

**Investment funds tied up:** This solution has another advantage. It reduces the need for skilled and semi-skilled manpower in an economic sector whose immediate contribution to the improvement of the country's balance of payments is small and often non-existent.

There are several means by which the volume of private building could be reduced. All of them have their advantages and disadvantages, involving as they do administrative or fiscal measures.

But it is important that the attempt



It must be hoped that the gradual re-

The Israeli system of high key money and low rents is both inequitable and economically harmful. Eventually, if real costs decline and real rents rise somewhat, it may be possible to solve this problem too.

\* Ba'ath—is the Socialist Reconstructionist Party of Syria with illegal branches in Lebanon. Dissolved by Nasser in 1960.

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\* Ba'ath—is the Socialist Reconstructionist Party of Syria with illegal branches in Lebanon. Dissolved by Nasser in 1960.



vide any kind of Arab leadership.

Heikal admitted to having been one who admired the ideas and slogans of the Ba'ath, especially between the end of World War II and "the crystallisation of positive revolutionary work in Egypt early in 1955." But he had waited in vain for it to turn its ideas into a workable ideology or something like it.

"On paper, the Ba'ath Party was a progressive movement, but in actual reality and during its participation in government before and after unity, it left no idea of being progressive." It had lost its ability to develop an Arab reality.

**Pity for youth:** On the other hand, the patriotic value of the Ba'ath's rank and file in many Arab countries had still to be reckoned with. "I have seen many youth in several Arab countries who still believe in the ideas of the Ba'ath Party. While I admire them, I also pity them. I pity these youth more than ever, especially after the stand adopted by the official Ba'ath leadership regarding the recent Damascus coup against unity."

Explaining why it had been impossible to work together with the Ba'ath in the United Arab Republic, Heikal recalled that, on the day a central government was established for the two regions, Salah Bitar, Foreign Minister in the previous



WHEN ONLY THE BEST—AND THE MOST—IS GOOD ENOUGH  
Syrian leaders dining out as guests of the Saudi Arabian Embassy

Syrian Government, indicated his displeasure that Mahmoud Fawzi had been chosen Foreign Minister and not he.

Nasser told him that he would be made a Minister of State with special responsibility for Arab affairs. There was much that he could do in this field. But "Salah Bitar kept silent . . . it was evident that he was not convinced. This was clear from the way in which he started counting the beads on his rosary."

**Three apiece:** Then there was the occasion, a few weeks later, when Bitar turned up in Cairo to protest to Nasser that the Syrians were not being allowed to participate in government at its highest level. He suggested that a Council of State be established—even unofficially—to be composed of three Syrians (Hourani, Aflaq and himself) and three Egyptians (Amer, Boghdady and Mohieddin).

Nasser turned down the proposal. He said it smacked more of secession than unity. What was more, Bitar's three nominees were all Ba'ath members. What was he to tell the other Syrians in his government? Aflaq suggested that he ought to fire them, and named specifically Serraj and Nafouri. This Nasser rejected immediately.

But Serraj popped up again, some months later. On that occasion, Heikal recalled, Bitar arrived from Damascus to complain that Serraj was persecuting the Ba'ath. Nasser said he did not believe it and arranged a confrontation between the two. "Bitar began drawing a general

picture. Abdel Hamid (Serraj) insisted on specific items. The sessions ended without any definite results."

**Serraj once again:** But what eventually eliminated the Ba'ath from the government of the U.A.R., Heikal says, was a consequence of what some considered the too harsh manner in which Syrian Mustafa Hamdun, a Ba'athist, implemented the Agrarian Reform Law. Under fire, Hamdun submitted his resignation. Amer advised Nasser not to accept it. Then the Ba'ath Minister of Social Affairs also submitted his resignation.

Nasser summoned them both to Cairo. While they were en route, Bitar and Hourani also submitted their resignations. This shocked Nasser, Heikal relates. The President had dined with them the previous night on a train taking them from Alexandria to Cairo and they had given no hint of their intentions.

What was it all about? Hourani would not say, but Bitar complained about the authority vested in Serraj. There and then Nasser decided to make his break with the Ba'ath. "I did not wish matters to go this far," he told Hourani and Bitar. "But what has happened and the manner in which it happened, has convinced me that the basis of confidence no longer exists."

**Circulation booster:** This may or may not be the whole story, but it has a ring of authenticity. Even more, it makes for better reading than the latest round of Presidential consultations. And, not least, it is probably doing wonders for the sale of *al Ahram*.

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# IN THE NEWS

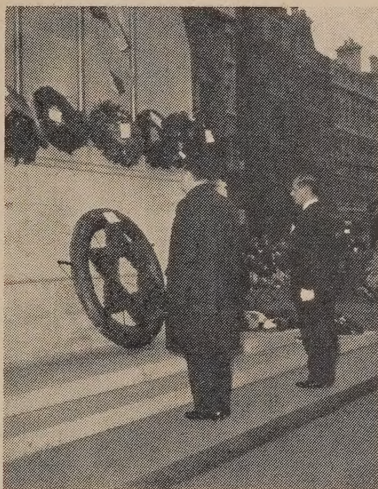
## MAPAI SECRETARY SURPRISE

IT CAME AS something of an eve-of-the-Sabbath shock. Few people had been aware (outside the charmed circle) that the appointment of a new Mapai party secretary was imminent. It had, of course, been discussed. Names had been mentioned and discarded; others had just been mentioned. With Josef Almogi making his bow as a Cabinet Minister, it was assumed that he would want to give up the party post. Moreover, the rumblings among the rank and file did suggest that something like an overhaul, political and organisational, was overdue. But who should do it? It was a question exercising many minds.

Mrs. Meir's name was mentioned; she was too deeply involved in foreign policy to want a change. Dayan's name was mentioned—and sent a shudder of anticipation down the spine of the party veterans; was such drastic medicine really necessary, they asked? The party leadership wisely concluded that the continued uncertainty was unhealthy. It was necessary therefore to find someone who would be acceptable to all sections of the party, or at least not unacceptable to any important segment.

### STARTED AS REVISIONIST

On Friday, the appointments committee of the Mapai secretariat had agreed on a candidate who was approved by all its members\* and supported by the out-



AIJEX REMEMBERS  
*Commander Ashe Lincoln and Colonel Dale at Sunday's Cenotaph service*

going secretary, Almogi, and also by Sharett. This almost historic unanimity was accorded to Reuven Barkatt, the 56-year-old Israel Ambassador in Oslo. Barkatt, who started his political life as a Revisionist, was brought into the Mapai fold in the early thirties by Moshe Sharett and into the Histadrut by Mrs. Meir in 1948.

Barkatt was always something more than a party man. He has both a Zionist

\* Eshkol, Aranne, Yeshayahu, Netzer, Peres, Itzhak Shapiro and Mrs. Meir.

and an internationalist background, having served as secretary to Leo Motzkin, the Liberal Zionist leader, and studied the humanities in Strasbourg and at the Sorbonne. In his later years, when he became head of the Political Department of the Histadrut, he devoted much attention and study to African affairs, especially in developing relations between the Israeli and Afro-Asian trade unions.

### CLASH WITH LAVON

He clashed with Lavon over the organisation of and appointments to the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute. Barkatt had set his heart on this venture and when he failed to get it, he broke with Lavon. In a way, the clash with Barkatt was the beginning of Lavon's end, for it created that feeling of insecurity in the Histadrut organisation which led ultimately to Lavon's isolation. But the new Mapai secretary cannot be identified in this way. He has never strongly taken sides, not even in the Lavon affair. His friends and supporters, as the voting in the secretariat shows, range over the whole gamut of Mapai—from Ben-Gurion to Sharett.

But Barkatt has never had the reputation of being an "organisation man," nor even a tough political boss. He has rather specialised in the more intellectual and international side of labour politics. And now he has been plunged headlong into the fiercest piece of political organising that awaits him if he is to restore the Mapai image to its pristine lustre.

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## WIGODER'S CAMPAIGN

GEOFFREY WIGODER WHO arrived on Wednesday to lead a four weeks' Zionist campaign in London and the provinces is better known in this country as a voice than in the flesh. Though he was born in Leeds, educated in Dublin, Oxford, Jews' College and at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, he has made his reputation in fields which have little to do with these academic achievements—in the press and, above all, in broadcasting. Among some of the best reporting on Israel that I have heard have been Wigoder's (pre-recorded!) Saturday morning surveys which the B.B.C. transmits every week at 8.15 a.m.

He has also established the overseas programme in English of the Israel Broadcasting Service as something better than hackneyed propaganda. He has tried to break through—with some success—the narrow officialdom that often frustrates the best intentions. More lately, he has become one of the ablest interpreters of diaspora Jewry to the Israelis, and his experiences during his four weeks' campaign should provide him with ample material for thought and reflection on this subject.

## AFTER THE BALL

IT WAS OFFICIALLY called British Jewry Day. Its sponsors called it British Jewry Week. It lasted, in fact, for ten days. During that time, it was hoped by the organisers, something of British Jewry would be conveyed to Israelis. How much, it is hard to say now that it is over. One wonders, for example, what an artistic recital in the Workers' Council Hall at Migdal Haemek by Mr. B. Trubak was able to convey of the central theme. Or how impressive the contribution at the Jerusalem journalists' gathering in which the participants were Professor Tartakower, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Pinhas Rosen and—hurray, hurray, a British Jew of yore—Moshe Pearlman.

At least the Jewish delegation of 100, headed by the Marchioness of Reading, President of the World Jewish Congress, British Section, which was the driving force behind the venture, was able to ease itself through five official functions in three days, including the recitation of a prayer for the Queen and people of England (what about the Scots and the Welsh?) on Mount Zion. But what has been achieved; how much of the current image of Anglo-Jewry was conveyed to the people of Israel?

A former British Jew writing to the *Jerusalem Post* wondered whether Gerda Charles and Brian Glanville had been left out of the survey of Anglo-Jewish

literature distributed to high school pupils because they condemned the "crass materialism and snobbism obtaining among the predominant circles of Anglo-Jewry." Another correspondent, this time from London, regretted the absence of any mention of the contribution to Anglo-Jewish life made by the Jewish Labour Movement.

But some questions remain. Who was consulted in this country about the programme? Who was responsible for its drafting? And on what basis were the, undoubtedly worthy, delegation of 100 British Jews selected? This is not mere carping, but a request for information which all British Jewry is entitled to have.



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# ISRAEL'S EAST-WEST GAP WIDENS

## LONG-TERM PROBLEM OF ORIENTAL IMMIGRANTS

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

Israel's pressure cooker is off the boil. Despite the efforts of a devoted few and probably unnoticed by many, the economic gap between Israel's western and oriental communities is widening. And with it, the social breach between the two becomes all that more difficult to heal.

Whatever means the Government decides upon to eradicate these inequalities, the problem is going to be around for a long time and, given continued immigration of Jews with oriental backgrounds, threatens to increase in dimensions.

Money alone will not solve it. The dislocation of the economy inherent in the payment of a massive national subsidy would be a price bigger than Israel could afford. The answer seems to lie in education, a slow, laborious task which must involve a complete re-organisation of Israel's educational basis to take into consideration the social background of the newcomers.

**Against the trend :** But it is not only between western and oriental Israelis that an economic gap exists. It is also evident in the inequality of wages between veteran Israelis and more recent arrivals. The fact is that, the longer you have lived in Israel, the more you are likely to earn if you are a wage or salary earner.

And the way things are developing, your pay scale as an "old-timer" is likely to continue far in advance of that of more recent arrivals. In fact, while the average real income of the population has risen, the inequality in incomes between the veterans and the newcomers has been widening, a process contrary to that taking place in most of the developed countries.

Giora Hanoach, a graduate of the Hebrew University, who has been examining income differentials in Israel\*, believes it is reasonable to expect a reversal in the trend of inequality in the long run, but not before the full absorption of immigrants, the spread of education and the removal of social and economic barriers.

**Something extraordinary :** But the extraordinary fact remains that, even given wage earners from the same country, of the same age, with the same

educational standards and in the same occupational group, the veteran resident earns more than the newcomer.

More serious, however, is the income inequality that exists between Israelis of western and eastern origin. This can, in many cases, be explained by lack of education, absence of technical skills, the need to support larger families and age levels.

The lower average duration of residence of persons of oriental origin is another cause of their relatively lower incomes. But, as Hanoach points out, all these factors do not completely eliminate the net differences in incomes on the basis of origin.

**Sabras keep pace :** Whereas the relative situation of all families of Asian and African origin worsened in the period between 1951 and 1960, and their average income declined from 89 per cent to 76 per cent of the overall average, there was an improvement in the relative situation of families from Europe and America, and even of those from the Balkans with low incomes. Their average income rose from 101 per cent to 112 per cent of the overall average.

The benefits of the rise in real income went in large measure to families of European and American origin (who enjoyed a 76 per cent increase in real income between 1951 and 1959-60), while the average real income of wage and salary earners of African and Asian origin rose at a much slower rate amount-



A RIGHT TO EQUALITY  
*Is education enough?*

ing, in fact, to (a real rise of 36 per cent).

The relative position of those born in Israel improved at almost as fast a pace as that of those of European origin, rising from 103 per cent to 111 per cent of the overall average. They enjoyed a 72 per cent increase in their real income.

**Grave social and political problem :** However, Hanoach points out, while a considerable part of the income differentials between oriental and western groups stems from economic and educational factors, "this does not detract from the gravity of the social and political problem created by these differentials.

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\* *Income Differentials in Israel*, by Giora Hanoach, published in the FIFTH REPORT 1959 AND 1960 of the Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel.



*"So long as the economic situation of entire strata of the population, of specific origins and durations of residence, is depressed—whatever the explanation may be—their complete absorption into other areas of social and national life cannot be expected to take place."*

In fact, as he stresses, income inequality in Israel is among the narrowest in the world.

**Barriers and tensions created:** But the problem is given an extra dimension because the division between the well-to-do and poorer sections of the population coincides in large measure with communal and duration-of-residence divisions.

Even if this division is only the result of the differences in the economic contributions of the various strata, the connection that is generated between membership in a particular community

or duration-of-residence group and low economic status brings about a feeling of discrimination and inferiority, creates social and cultural barriers and tensions, and might cause the isolation of some.

Consistent differentials of this sort, even if they were relatively small in comparison with the "economically justified" differentials, created deep feelings of discrimination and prevented social integration.

In addition, direct discrimination of this sort meant the misallocation of economic resources, especially manpower, and prevented the attainment of the greatest possible output under given conditions.

**Even wider differentials?** How best could the problem of inequality be tackled and the gap narrowed? Not, Hanoch thought, by the use of taxation or subsidies. Re-distribution of income on such a large scale would have undesir-

able consequences for the economy, decelerate the development rate and weaken the economic incentives of many workers.

Furthermore, the current need to absorb immigrants into the labour market, without causing a decrease in the level of economic activity, might even call for a further widening of wage differentials on the basis of occupation and education. (But this would necessarily bring about an additional widening of the gap between new immigrants and the oriental group and veterans and the western group.)

Another serious drawback to this approach seen by Hanoch is that it does not deal directly with the undesirable factors which create the income differential, but only with their consequences. It would thus be necessary to make the re-distribution year by year, without any assurance that the situation was being corrected on a long-range basis.

**Education the answer:** It seemed that the best way to really solve the problem, Hanoch believed, was to embark upon a long-range programme to eliminate the basic factors that caused differences in income and standard of living. More could be done in the field of education and vocational training. Free compulsory elementary education was apparently not enough.

Qualified children from oriental and new immigrant families should be enabled to obtain a free secondary and university education and, where necessary, aid should be extended to their families to compensate for the income that their children would have provided if they were not studying. Increased efforts must be made in the fields of adult education and vocational training.

It also appeared necessary—and this is perhaps Hanoch's most controversial proposal—to adapt the quality and structure of the educational system to the special characteristics of people of oriental origin and of new immigrants, by taking into consideration their different cultural, traditional and technological background and the economic situation of their families.

Whatever course was decided upon, Hanoch warned, the "natural" course of events in the Israel economy and society would not in itself bring about a rapid closing of the existing gaps between the various groups, despite all the efforts that had been made in this direction, particularly in the field of education.

"Israel society, if it intends to close these gaps or narrow them substantially in the present generation, must make decisions and take appropriate action."



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and the Rev. J. Landenberg.

The Service in the Synagogue will be followed at 9 p.m. by a  
MEMORIAL MEETING held in the Max Faiman Hall (adjoining  
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Jewish Agency Representative in the U.K. In the Chair: Mr. J.  
HALEVY, M.Sc., Chairman of the Zionist Federation.



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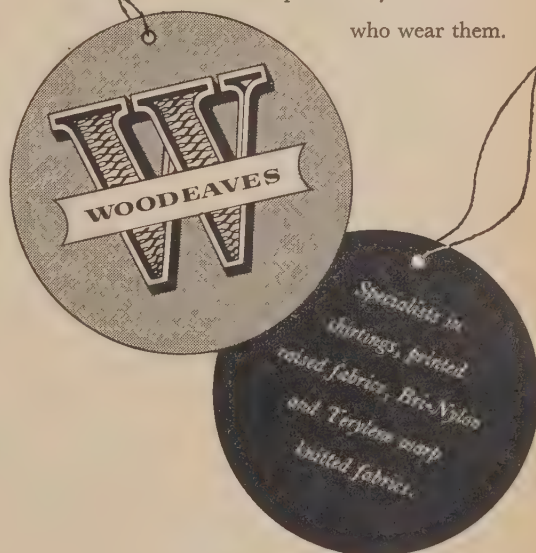
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# LONDON

## A LIMIT TO LIBERALISM?

### EBAN DRAWS LESSON FROM NAZIS' RISE

*from the Jewish Affairs reporter*

Israel's principal motive for re-opening the tragedy of European Jewry in a Jerusalem courtroom was to enable those slaughtered Jews at least to serve warning on survivors of all creeds and nations of "man's unlimited capacity to distort his own image."

Explaining this to a capacity audience at London University's Senate House last week, Israel Minister of Education Abba Eban pointed out that the trial of Adolf Eichmann had been carried out predominantly within the framework of English law and that the judges had been able, as he put it, "to contain vast emotions within the bounds of juridical process."

Delivering the eighth annual Robert Waley-Cohen Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the Council of Christians and Jews, Eban was concerned to expose how such now familiar horrors as the murder of six million Jews could be initiated under the aegis of a liberal but unwary society.

**Murder by bureaucracy:** It was not ordinary murder, but something altogether new—murder by bureaucracy, in which thousands of officials were engaged. It was murder "that became the business of men who could come home

from a day's work to show touching affection for their wives and children." There were striking lessons to be drawn about human nature from this catastrophe.

It was no longer possible to apply John Stuart Mill's extremely liberal criterion for human behaviour: "Let us emphasise the importance of giving full freedom to human nature to expand itself in innumerable and conflicting directions." The rise of Nazism had revealed the need for limits to liberalism.

Must a free society tolerate attacks from within on its own freedom? The answer was obviously "no." The tragedy of European Jewry could not have occurred had the Nazi ideology been throttled at the outset. But many Germans did not at first deign to dispute the nonsensical notions of Nazism.

"We must learn never to scoff at such transparent fancies," he warned, "nor should we fail to see that large conclusions may arise from small discriminations."

## WHY AFRO-ASIANS TURN TO ISRAEL

### ELATH DETAILS ASSISTANCE

*from the Jewish Affairs reporter*

A clue was provided in London this week for those who have asked why the Afro-Asian nations turn to Israel for technical assistance with their pressing development problems rather than to the larger and more developed nations.

It was given by Eliahu Elath, former Israel Ambassador in London and now



LIBERIA'S TREASURY SECRETARY IN ISRAEL  
*Speedy answers to African problems*

head of the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute. Addressing the Anglo-Israel Association, Elath said that the Africans especially appreciated Israel's ability to improvise means of tackling internal development problems in cases where time did not allow for the application of orthodox methods.

In many cases, the scale on which the advanced western countries operated was too vast to be applied by small African countries. Irrigation schemes in the Negev meant more to them than massive water projects in the west.

**Expanding facilities:** Another, and important, point was that Israel did not come to them in colonialist garb. They knew that they need fear no threat from Israel to their independence and that her aid was available on a basis of genuine co-operation.

Assistance with education, health and food problems were the major requirements of the new Asian and African countries. Israel had been approached by 23 African and nine Asian states for aid and there were now more than 250 Israeli government technicians on service abroad.

In addition, there were some 850 Asian and African technical trainees in Israel at the present time and the educational facilities available would soon be extended by the Hebrew University, the Haifa Technion and his own Institute.

One of the major lessons carried to these countries by Israel was that their problems could be dealt with expeditiously without resorting to the methods of totalitarianism.



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# BOOK NEWS AND REVIEWS

## NEW BOOKS ON THE NEW AFRICA

**REMAKING AFRICA**, by Nigel Heseltine; 160 pp., maps, index; (*Museum Press*) 18s.

A book about Africa with a difference. Thomas Balogh's introduction warns that African independence may well lead to no better ends than that of the Latin American Republics. Mr. Heseltine considers Africa's real problems as seen by an expert on food and agriculture—and illiteracy. These, not politics, are the real problems of under-development, and he concludes that "the nation who finds the solution of the problems of under-development may well dominate the rest of this world in a hundred years." An instructive and thought-provoking assessment of Africa.

**AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTIES**, by Thomas Hodgkin; 217 pp., map, index; (*Penguin Books*) 3s. 6d.

Rather more than its bare title suggests. An attempt to establish the patterns that make African politics. If there is an over-emphasis on the organisational aspects, this is understandable and provides the necessary framework for this perceptive and informed study. It shows that African politics are not only different from those in the west—or even the Middle East—but also require a set of wholly different yardsticks. The book has a complete table and analysis of all African parties. It is invaluable as a companion to the news from Africa.

**THE NEW LEADERS OF AFRICA**, by Rolf Italiaander; 206 pp., map, index; (*Prentice Hall*) 5s.

The best thing is the opening sketch of Nkrumah; after that the reader begins to wonder how a reporter with so much experience in Africa could produce so uninformed, uninteresting and unworthy an account of the new leaders in Africa. The translation from the German is excellent.

**THE DAWN OF AFRICAN HISTORY**, edited by Roland Oliver; 103 pp., illustrations, index; (*Oxford*) 10s. 6d.

A collection of fourteen talks by such authorities as Mortimer Wheeler, Bernard Lewis and Thomas Hodgkin on the pre-white history of Africa. The talks are on the short side but provide a useful introduction.

**POLITIK IN SCHWARZER AFRIKA**, by Franz Ansprenger; 516 pp., map, 16 tables, documents, chronology, index; (*Westdeutscher Verlag, Cologne*) D.M.39.

This handsome book is a veritable encyclopaedia of Black Africa. In a way, it has everything, and more, than is contained in the previous four English books. Ansprenger begins with a review of French rule in Africa up to 1952. He then turns to the political developments which led to the reshaping of Africa. He does this systematically, country by country, and documents every stage of his survey. It is an indispensable handbook for any serious study of the former French possessions in Black Africa. There is nothing quite like it in either English or French—or Hebrew.

## REPORT FROM U.N.

**REPORT ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION**; 98 pp.; (*Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations*) 10s 6d.

One of the most unfortunate misnomers is the description "fertile crescent" for that area of the Middle East comprising Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. In almost no other part of the world is fertility subject to such fluctuations as here. Droughts have now caused crop failures for three successive seasons. This and other pertinent trends in the world social situation—with special reference to the

problem of balanced social and economic development—are dealt with in detail in this new U.N. report which, while written by experts, contains little of the specialist language which so often makes this type of document unintelligible to the layman. A fascinating report on the human situation.

## PERIODICAL

### NEWS AND REVIEWS

Leading in importance among current periodicals is the November SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS with its long survey, *The Unsolved Problem: the Palestinian Refugees*. This is an independent report by Arnold Hottinger, the Middle East correspondent of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. It is an invaluable reappraisal which accepts neither the Arab nor the Israeli version of the problem, but attempts to discover how the problem really looks, seen at first hand.

COMMENTARY (for November) is distinguished by a further impressive contribution in E. F. Schumacher's campaign against those who maintain that economics matter most in aid to the under-developed countries. Schumacher argues that the human aspect of aid is no less important. There is also a critical but balanced appraisal of Eichmann and the trial by Harold Rosenberg. COMMENTARY remains a very good paper, but has still not quite made up its mind just what

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kind of paper it wants to be.

The MIDDLE EAST FORUM (for October) is the first issue under its new editor, Soraya Antonius, the daughter of the historian of the Arab revolt. Miss Antonius shows that she has ideas of her own about make-up and presentation, and she has given the paper a more professional touch. One notices, however, a greater preoccupation with the Palestine problem. There is a long article on the King-Crane Commission (generally neglected by Zionist writers) and a long assessment by John Marlowe of Leonard Stein's *Balfour Declaration*.

In the December ENCOUNTER, T. R. Fyvel investigates the reasons for Ilya Ehrenburg's survival on the Soviet scene, and discusses the price which Ehrenburg has paid for this achievement. Fyvel sheds much new light on the character of Ehrenburg and on his achievement as the elder statesman of Soviet literature.

The November issue of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY has a 65-page supplement in which Ben-Gurion, Eban, Yadin and others assess Israel's position in the world today. It also attempts to assess the position of Israel in 1965.

- THE SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS is published in Zürich, COMMENTARY in New York, the MIDDLE EAST FORUM in Beirut, ENCOUNTER in London, and the ATLANTIC MONTHLY in Boston (Mass.), U.S.A.

## BRINGING THE BIBLE TO LIFE

McGraw-Hill announced the publication this week of an English-language version of one of the most adventurous Israeli exercises in popular education—the *Illustrated World of the Bible Library*.

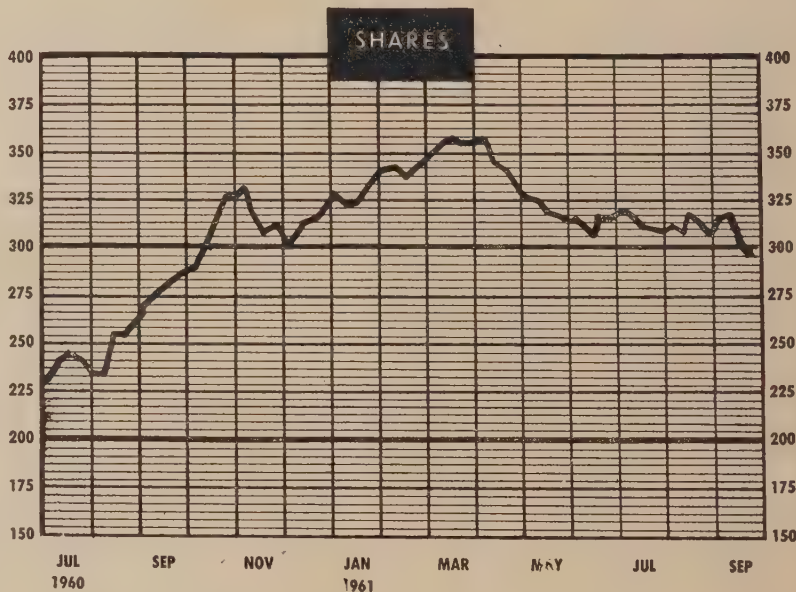
In five volumes, and drawing equally upon the Bible itself and modern research, the "Library" brings to life the whole biblical story, recreating by means of photographs, drawings and maps the cities, battlefields and migrations of the Old and New Testaments.

The four volumes dealing with the Old Testament were prepared under the guidance of an editorial board which included Professor Benjamin Mazar as chairman and with the participation of such distinguished scholars as Professor Michael Avi-Yonah (also responsible for the New Testament volume), Professor Simeon Bodenheimer, Professor Michael Even-Ari and Professor Yigal Yadin.

The Old Testament volumes are available until January 1, 1962, at a pre-publication price of £22 (full price £25) and the complete set at £27 10s. (full price £31 10s.).

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# U.S.S.R.

## LENINGRAD DEATH SENTENCES REVEALED

### JEWS MADE COLD WAR ISSUE

*from a correspondent*

While the Jewish world was still protesting and questioning the arrest and sentencing of three Moscow Jews on espionage charges, news came this week from Leningrad of the death sentences passed on three men with conspicuously Jewish names (Oiserman, Kaplan and Shapiro) said to have been engaged with six others in "large-scale speculation in gold, foreign currency and valuables."

Meanwhile, Tass had reacted with anger to earlier Jewish protests. This is the text of a statement issued through the official Russian news agency during the weekend:

In search of a pretext for another campaign of slander against the Soviet Union, the reactionary propaganda directed from Washington has seized upon the news of the arrest and sentence in the Soviet Union of certain people for crimes involving officials of a foreign Embassy in Moscow.

It was a case of handing over to these Embassy officials information which would have been used abroad to harm the Soviet State. The criminals, besides, received from the officials of the same Embassy anti-Soviet literature which they distributed with perfectly obvious subversive intentions.

In other cases an episode of this kind would not have attracted the attention of the western press, and would probably have got lost among the miscellaneous small news items; for, after all, many such incidents occur in other countries. Espionage and subversive activities are severely punishable offences in all sovereign States. In this case, however, the knights of the cold war, who have no shame or conscience, decided to make use of the incident.

"Infected with racial prejudice": In the first place, they hastened to confirm that subversive and spying activities were being carried out by certain officials of the Israeli Embassy who had been expelled from the Soviet Union for this. Secondly, they decided to make use of the fact that the foreign agents had involved certain Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality in their spying activities. This, according to their calculations—not so much cunning as base—was to serve as the basis of a campaign about a "wave of persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union".

Resort was had to such gross devices and methods that it is hard to imagine that anyone could possibly believe the slanderers. Some of the criminals, who had sold themselves to a foreign intelligence service and

who represent nothing and no one, were made out to be "Jewish leaders in Russia".

The producers of this tragi-comic piece are evidently so infected with racial prejudice that they even fail to notice how unceremoniously they insult the honour and dignity of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who are actively working in all fields of the national economy; in science, culture, and in the arts . . .

**Goldmann brought in :** The professional anti-Soviet agitators are not in any way put out by this. The fabrication of lies with them has been put on a conveyor belt basis. The magazine *Look* assures its readers that "faithful Jews are punished" in the Soviet Union. Similar fabrications are published by the *New York Herald Tribune* and other papers which are not particular about the sources of their information.

These old mildewed fables are seized upon enthusiastically by the Zionist press in Israel and by the Ministers in Ben-Gurion's Government, who want to make a good impression in Washington. There is no occasion for surprise that the Chairman of the Executive of the so-called World Jewish Congress, N. S. Goldmann, has also sunk into the morass of anti-Soviet slander . . .

**Pre-arranged campaign :** The fact that this is a case of a campaign pre-arranged as to time and methods is shown by the circumstances that it has been joined by a member of the U.S. Government, the Secretary of Labour, Arthur Goldberg. He, too, has been holding forth about the "plight of Soviet Jews".

The progressive New York Jewish newspaper *Freiheit*, rightly expresses indignation at the fact that Goldberg, who has suddenly found his love for Soviet Jews, is "obviously quite unconcerned about the activity of Rockwell's American Nazi gangs, who march about everywhere with swastika signs, demanding the annihilation of American Jews in gas chambers".

**Foray against communism :** One is left with the question: Why is it precisely at this time that the American stage managers and their followers in Israel have decided to drag out from the archives this old set-piece, which has repeatedly been a failure in the past, and once again to stage a play on the theme of "anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union".

There can be no doubt that this is one of the many attempts of the ideological saboteurs to weaken the tremendous international impact of the 22nd C.P.S.U. Congress, and to divert public attention from the programme for the building of communism adopted by the Congress.

In London on Sunday, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., in the name of the Board of Deputies, made a solemn appeal to the Soviet Government to "reverse the present harsh measures against Jewish religion and culture, and provide conditions whereby the Jewish community can, like other groups and nationalities within the Soviet Union, organise its religious life and cultural activities . . ."



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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer Panorama*

## DIOR FINDS NEW INSPIRATION

SOME FASHIONS TO TRAVEL FAR

*from our own correspondent*

### Paris :

The latest example of the Israeli-French *entente cordiale* is high fashion, with Christian Dior designer Marc Bohan going all out to show what magnificent clothes can be designed from the wide range of unusual fabrics produced in Israel.

Parisiennes — and their escorts — have just had a chance to get a quick preview of a sparkling Dior collection soon to be shown in some fifty American and Canadian cities — New York, Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia, Montreal, etc.

Visitors to the show, held in Paris's dressy George V Hotel, saw an eye-catching range of dresses and ensembles. Bohan's *Amphithéâtre* in black and gold brocade, trimmed at the hem with black fur, and his *Césarée* in ash-grey lace with metallic motifs embroidered on it were the sensations of the display.

**Original approach:** Israel's designers and furriers emerged with considerable credit as well. In addition to Bohan's creations, the French mannequins also modelled designs by well-known Israeli fashion houses—Lola Beer, Ilanit, Gottex and Braun, among others.



ARTIST AND MODELS  
Bohan presents his collection

The fashion parades at the George V also showed off to great advantage the versatility and original approach of the Israeli *Maskit* group. This organisation of artistic craftsmen specialises in the creation of fabrics and materials which are a blend of modern design and traditional techniques.

Many of these craftsmen come from the Yemen and North Africa, where their fathers and their fathers before them



"DIMONA" BY LOLA BEER  
Sensation in satin

were jewellers, filigree makers, creators of beautiful things in silver and gold, and originators of intricate embroideries in gold and silver thread.

**Israel Bond buyers only:** Their talents have now been turned towards the creation of unusual and beautiful fabrics for Israel's growing high fashion trade. It was such things as cloth made of blended leather and wool, hand woven fabrics, and gold and silver-embroidered materials which inspired Marc Bohan to produce some of the most sparkling clothes he has ever designed.

If the reactions of the Paris audience were anything to go by, the collection will have rave notices in the U.S. and Canada. In Paris, the show was put on



CHECKMATES IN JERUSALEM  
Dress and jacket in beige and black wool

by the Association for French-Israel Co-operation, whose president is Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industry Pinhas Sapir, Israeli Ambassador to France Walter Eytan and Mme. Jeanneney, wife of Sapir's French opposite number were guests of honour.

State of Israel Bonds have an interest in the collection too. When it goes on tour in the United States, admission will be restricted to those who have bought Israel Bonds. The organisers are expecting quite a "bond rush."

## FARMING, FISHING AND HOUSING

### RASSCO EXTENDS ITS FRONTIERS

Since 1957, the amount of foreign capital mobilised by Rassco has risen steadily every year, according to the company's annual report, from \$1,197,806 in that year to over \$6 million last year. The 1961 figure is expected to be reached by December of this year.

Most of the foreign money thus made available for investment in Israel has been channelled into building projects, the \$4,809,260 involved amounting to just over 78 per cent of the total. Some ten per cent (\$603,400) was devoted to citrus groves, 7½ per cent to securities, and the remaining 4½ per cent went to industrial development.

Diversity and expansion are the two main themes of Rassco's policy, and as far as the first is concerned, the company is particularly interested in diversifying its agricultural interests. As a result, it has entered a completely new



sphere of operations, setting up the Maresha cattle breeding ranch last year.

**Cattle breed improved:** 1,250 head of cattle acquired by Rassco range over 12,000 dunams (a dunam equals  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre) of natural pasture in the foothills of Judaea, and the ranch has already made an important contribution to Israeli cattle improvement by cross breeding imported Brahmin with local breeds, producing a type ideally suited to local conditions.

Nor was this Rassco's only venture into new, large-scale farming activities. Just over a year ago, a merino sheep farm was established by the company at Ashkelon. The sheep are raised on citrus plantations, keeping down the grass and other herbage which springs up among the trees.

So far there are 1,600 sheep at Ashkelon, and a further 1,000 head have been imported for a second sheep farm at Even Yahuda. The two flocks are expected to produce an appreciable quantity of high grade wool for the local market, saving much of the foreign currency at present spent on importing wool.

**Fresh fish from the Atlantic:** Further foreign currency will be saved when Rassco-caught fish comes onto the Israeli market. Together with a group of foreign investors and some local ones as well, Rassco has bought the *Azgad*, which will fish the Atlantic and supply Israelis with some 1,500 tons of fish a year.

The *Azgad* will deep freeze its catch at sea, ensuring that it arrives in Israel as fresh as the moment it was taken out of the nets. If this project develops as encouragingly as expected, Rassco will without a doubt extend its stake in the fishing industry.

## FOUR MILLION PAIRS OF SHOES

### TRYING TO EXPORT SURPLUS LEATHER

Last year, the country's 450 shoe manufacturing firms turned out about four million pairs of shoes, in addition to an unspecified quantity of rubber footwear and slippers, but it could only take approximately half the output of the tanning industry.

The local shoe industry can obviously not expand production for the home market much further, although the increased immigration of recent months, which is expected to continue into next year, will result in a certain increase in demand. Nevertheless, this will not be nearly enough to take up the tanning industry's surplus.

Despite the high quality of the six million square feet of upper leather, 2,500 tons of sole leather and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  million square feet of lining produced in 1960, efforts to compete in foreign markets have not been successful.

**Amalgamation mooted:** Part of the

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**PROFESSOR YIGAL YADIN** will lecture on recent discoveries in the Bar-Kochba caves by the Dead Sea, at the Stern Hall, 33 Seymour Place, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. Tuesday, 28th November. All interested invited to attend.

**Saturday, November 25**  
**M'LAVA MALKA** arranged by the Synagogue Council of the Zionist Federation and Hon. Officers of Shepherds Bush, Fulham & District Synagogue on Saturday, 25th November, at 8 p.m., at the Hyman Fisher Hall, 1a Poplar Grove, W.6. Speaker: Rabbi B. Lopian, Rev. A. M. Lev accompanied by Rev. N. Harman, A.L.C.M. will render liturgical musical items. In the Chair: Rev. I. L. Abrams, Minister of the Congregation. All invited, no appeal, admission free, refreshments.  
**EAST LONDON "ZION" ASSOCIATION.** 262 Commercial Road, E.1. M'lava Malka. Speaker: Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder. Musical Items by: Rev. A. Elford (Bronesbury Synagogue). In the Chair: Mr. M. Lederman. 7.30 p.m.

**Sunday, November 26**  
**LONDON ADVISORY COUNCIL.** 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Speaker: Mr. M. Bonney of Israeli Government Tourist Office. 10.15 a.m.  
**SOUTHERN & WESTCLIFF Z.S.** Cumberland Hotel. Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder will speak on "Jerusalem Calling". 8 p.m.

**Tuesday, November 28**  
**THEODOR HERZL Z.S.** 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Zion House Lecture Series. Speaker: Dr. E. Wiesen-berg on "The Revolt against Rome". 8 p.m.  
**NORTH LONDON COMBINED MEETING AND FILMSHOW** of Local Zionist Societies. 62 Montague Road, E.8. Speaker: Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder. 8.30 p.m.

**Wednesday, November 29**  
**CHEVRAT HABONIM.** 99 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Middx. (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Frisk). Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder will speak on "Jerusalem Calling". 8.30 p.m.

**Thursday, November 30**  
**GOLDERS GREEN** combined meeting. Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder will speak on "Jerusalem Calling". Dunstan Road, N.W.11. Public and friends cordially invited. Mr. Mordecai Levene in the chair. 8.30 p.m.

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reason for this situation is seen in the multiplicity of smallish firms engaged in the industry, and attempts are now under way to bring about an amalgamation of several undertakings. The new organisation would set up a new plant, which would be big enough to compete successfully in foreign markets.

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**Sat. 25th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 Editorial Opinion. 8.35 M'lava Malka. 8.44 News Headlines.  
**Sun. 26th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 Heritage: St. George of Lydda. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.  
**Mon. 27th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 In the Jewish World—A Fortnightly Review. 8.35 Music for a Simcha. 8.44 News Headlines.  
**Tues. 28th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 Commentary. 8.30 Newsrec. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.  
**Wed. 29th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 As I see it by Sol Temkin. 8.30 Literature in Israel—A Monthly Magazine Programme. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.  
**Thurs. 30th November:** 8.15 The News. 8.25 Editorial Opinion. 8.35 500 Words: Hebrew for Beginners, by Mordechai Kamrat. 8.44 News Headlines.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

## AGENCY TREASURER GIVES IMMIGRATION STORY TO J.P.A. KEY WORKERS

The vast problem confronting the Jewish Agency as a result of the sudden increase in immigration to Israel since last April was discussed by Louis Pincus treasurer of the Jewish Agency, when he addressed a conference of J.P.A. key workers during his brief stay in London last week. The chairman of the J.P.A. administrative committee, J. Edward Sieff, presided.

**Chronic problem:** Mr. Pincus, who began by paying tribute to the Anglo-Jewish community for the way it has always shouldered its responsibilities in the past, declared that the Jewish Agency had a chronic budgetary problem. It always spent more money than it received. This was because it could not let its work wait pending the receipt of its income. It had to spend money speedily to relieve a situation the moment it arose. Consequently, there was always a deficit. This deficit was the responsibility of the Jews of the world.

"It is precisely because we have achieved so much that many people feel that Israel is no longer in need. Unfortunately, the tourist or casual visitor does not penetrate the social or economic situation. He will find that many settlements have been established, but they are not properly equipped or economically self-sufficient. The reason for this is because we made promises to the settlers



Treasurer Pincus

that we did not fulfil because the funds to do so were not forthcoming. We must carry out a plan to put these settlements on a proper footing within the next five years."

**5,000 a month:** The partnership between Israel and Jewry, Mr. Pincus went on, was a historical fact, but this did not mean it only belonged to the past. It would have to go on, to the mutual advantage of both sides "forever." Israel was working towards the achievement of its third million in population—a problem indeed, but one which the State was happy to face. When the Jewish Agency budget was discussed last April, expenditure was based upon an immigration of 23-28,000 for the year. Then a miracle occurred, and countries whose gates had been closed were suddenly opened. Intake today was in the neighbourhood of 5,000 every month, and to bring those newcomers to Israel, to house and absorb them and provide for their welfare, averaged £600 per person.

Mr. Pincus spoke of a situation in some countries where there was a lack of individual freedom and an absence of Jewish freedom. Jews were coming to Israel through the combined motives of a need to escape and a desire to live a free Jewish life. Such immigrants would prove invaluable, for they were skilled, and were

accustomed to facing hardship and overcoming them.

**What Krushchev said:** Regarding possible emigration from Russia, Krushchev had once said: "Israel cannot take in the Russian Jews!" It was their task to make conditions in Israel possible for an influx from Russia.

The overall picture revealed the urgency of the problem facing the Jewish Agency today. It would not be solved without the fullest understanding and support from world Jewry. They were determined that they would not return to the regime of ma'abarot in Israel, and the subject of housing was of such crucial importance that the Jewish Agency was raising special loans to meet the problem.

The meeting concluded with a brief review by Mr. Sieff on the results of the past year's campaign. They had every prospect, he said, that they would conclude with a sum of almost £1,800,000 raised, an increase over the previous year. This brought us very close, but not quite, to the J.P.A. target. He appealed for that little extra effort in the coming year to realise £2,000,000.

He announced that Haim Laskov, former Israel Defence Forces Chief of Staff, was to launch the Appeal, and he wanted all committee officers to take immediate steps to ensure maximum success for the Grosvenor House rally in February.

A vote of thanks was moved by Hyam Morrison, treasurer of the Appeal.



Rev. Saul Amias and Louis Tarlo of Edgware at the Baker Street briefing



Ernest Frankel, "guardian" of Anglo-Jewish settlers, with J. Edward Sieff, who presided



# JPA - JNF NEWS

## LASKOV TO LAUNCH NEW CAMPAIGN FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LONDON AND MAIN CENTRES



Major-General Laskov.

The 1962 national campaign for Israel will be launched by Major-General Haim Laskov, former Israel Defence Force Chief of Staff, on Saturday, February 17. This was announced by J. Edward Sieff, chairman of the J.P.A. administrative committee, at the key-workers meeting for Louis Pincus last week.

Forty-one years of age, and a one-time platoon commander in the Royal East Kents regiment, General Laskov resigned from military service in January this year in order to take over as director general of the newly-formed Israel Ports Authority. This body is similar in many respects to London's P.L.A. except that it has responsibility over all the ports in Israel, including the one at Ashdod now under construction.

Laskov succeeded Moshe Dayan as Chief of Staff in 1958. He had already seen 20 years of military service, first in Haganah, then in the British Army and subsequently as a battalion commander in the 1948 War of Independence. He took part in the bitter fight for Latrun and was quickly promoted to lead a force of brigade strength in the battles which won Western Galilee and Nazareth for Israel. He was then 29.

In the Sinai campaign, Laskov led the lightning armoured strike against Rafah, and subsequently was given overall military responsibilities for the Negev as

O.C. Southern Command. A few years previously he had been at Oxford to catch up on his studies, but was called back to Israel in mid-1955.

Born in Russia, Haim Laskov was brought to Palestine as a child by his parents. In 1930, his father was killed during the Arab riots. It was while still a teenager at the Reali Secondary School in Haifa, that he was first put in charge of Haganah troops. Laskov is the third Chief of Staff to have come out of the Reali School.

It is an open secret that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion wanted General Laskov to continue service in the military forces after his three-year period as Chief of Staff had been completed. Mr. Ben-Gurion wrote on the day Laskov handed over to Brigadier Zvi Tsur: "You have served three years with success, devotion and unusual skill. I take leave of you now at your request with deep regret and with the same profound feeling of fraternity that has characterised all the years of our work together in Haganah and the Defence Forces."

Other personalities are due to arrive from Israel to help in the new campaign, both in its preparatory stages and after the February launching. Details will shortly be announced in these columns.

## LARGE BEQUEST TO J.N.F.

The largest Bequest ever to have been received by the J.N.F. from the North-east of England has come with the realisation of the estate of the late Mrs. Edmund Brumlik, and amounts to £4,242. Settlement of the estate in favour of Israel was largely due to the good offices of Henry Black, Newcastle J.N.F. chairman, and Sam Phillips, a well-known Zionist figure and solicitor in the North-east, who was formerly a vice-president of the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Phillips acted in an honorary capacity in this matter.

Formerly of Vienna, where he had built up a prosperous leather business, Mr. Brumlik came to South Shields in 1939, completely impoverished. His wife, Marie was only later able to join her husband.

Helped by a non-Jewish friend, a Mr. Mason, they were able to start business again on their own account.

On his death, Mr. Brumlik left all his assets to his wife, but she unfortunately survived him by only six months. Mrs. Brumlik had a great admiration for the way in which the J.N.F. was settling refugees on the land of Israel, so she decided after making Bequests to friends and relatives to leave the residue of her estate to the Fund.



A reception given by the Keren Hayesod recently for Countess Harewood and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lyons at Beth Shalom in Jerusalem. With the guests of honour are Dr. Israel Goldstein, Woolf Perry, Dr. Morton Berman, Michael Barzilay and Mrs. Lea Doll.



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## CHEMISTS BEAT THEIR J.P.A. RECORD

A record sum of £6,700 was raised when J.P.A. supporters of the Chemists, Photographic and Allied Trades met for their annual dinner at the Café Royal last week, at which Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Chinn were guests of honour.

Referring to the first million immigrants to Israel who have now mostly been absorbed, the J.N.F. president spoke of the problems that would be encountered, and happily shouldered, in settling the next million. He referred to the significance of the border settlements and the importance of developing the Negev.

The joint chairmen, H. Beck and S. Kalms, wrote in the souvenir brochure: "Since our last major function a new urgency has arisen which is of extreme importance to Israel and the Jewish communities of the world. This is the recommencement of large-scale immigration. Surely this is a new challenge to us all."

Mr. and Mrs. H. Beck, who were the hosts, were presented with a tree certificate by E. Davids, while others who spoke were Boris B. Bennett, presiding, H. Beck, H. S. Kalms, L. Benjamin and H. Woolf.

## ELECTION IN BELFAST

At a recent meeting of the Belfast Younger J.N.F. Commission, the following were elected to executive positions:

Chairman, Roy Millings; vice-chairman, Harold N. Moss; treasurer and regional vice-chairman, Mark Saperia; secretary, Hilary Hodes; publicity officer, Yvonne Davies.

## ALF ROSENBERG TO LEAD L.R.C.

Newly elected chairman of the London Regional Council of the J.N.F. to replace Cyril Stein who retires after two years in office is Alf Rosenberg, J.N.F. Bridge chairman. Mr. Rosenberg has also been elected to the administrative committee.

The Council meets regularly to co-ordinate the work of all London Commissions and acts as a clearing house for their functions programme. From time to time it invites distinguished personalities both from within the J.N.F. framework and outside to address their meetings.

Vice-Chairmen elected are: L. Latner (Stamford Hill) and M. Clements of St. John's Wood, the former for a second period of office.

## FOREST FOR YOUTH

The Youth and Education department of the Jewish National Fund has undertaken to plant a special forest, "Yaar Yaldei Britanya"—The Forest of the Children of Britain containing 10,000 trees in the Jerusalem hills.

The trees, to be subscribed by the efforts of children in Jewish schools and Hebrew classes throughout the country, will form the basic feature of a recrea-

tion park for the children of Jerusalem.

The project was one of the news items in the recent departmental newsletter edited by Moshe Davis and David Barkar. This publication, aimed for distribution amongst Jewish schoolchildren, contains news and stories from Israel.

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Harvey Gaunt, on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Elizabeth Margaret Cowan and Dr. Milton Jeffries on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Michaelson on the occasion of their Golden Wedding by Southend and District Women's Zionist Society; Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Goldberg on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by their family; Jonathan Rosenthal on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Julius and Fanny Rachel Vure on the occasion of their Golden Wedding by their children; Roger Davis on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents.

Janice Goldstone and Ralph Fielding on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Freedman on the occasion of the marriage of their eldest grandchild by Southend and District J.N.F. Commission; Rebecca Pamela Simon and Malcolm Brown on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; Angela Ravden and Henry Gordon on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; Elvin Isaacs on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Mr. Sam Samuels on the occasion of his 70th Birthday by Blanche and Israel Kapp; Annie Marcuson by the members of the Moledet Women's Zionist Society; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Glass on the occasion of his conferment of Chatan Bereshit, Simchat Torah.

Norman Luper on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Ralph Dennis Burton on the occasion of his birth by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Burton; Harry Jonathan Ross on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Alice Floretta Sebag-Montefiore and David Gestetner on the occasion of their marriage by the president and Members of the J.N.F. Administrative Committee; Arthur Winston Weller on the occasion of his Brith Milah by his parents; Harry Jonathan Ross on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Rosenblum; Cynthia Limburg and Leonard Chaplin on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bridegroom; Michael Levi Weinstein on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Cohen on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by their children, David, Pamela, Julian and Anthony.

## TREE INSCRIPTIONS

13 trees in the name of William Abrahamson by his parents Prof. & Mrs. M. L. Abrahamson; 13 trees in the name of Gwendoline Jackson by the Hannah Senesh Group; 13 trees in the name of Sheila Glynn by the Hannah Senesh Group; 15 trees in the name of Jack & Fanny Rose by their daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter; 13 trees in the name of Jonathan Webber by K. Battsek.



Chemists ring up Tombola receipts at the Cafe Royal.



# JPA - JNF NEWS

## CURTAIN CALL FOR MONARCH

Making the most of their resources is the policy of the Monarch Society, a Younger J.N.F. Commission and most of their activities are devised to attract and maintain the interest of supporters in addition to raising funds for the "Highway of Youth" on Mount Meron.

On Sunday the Monarch Society sponsored a special performance of the Cameo Players' production of "Chicken Soup with Barley" by Arnold Wesker, at the Twentieth Century Theatre, which raised funds for the J.N.F. and led many younger members of the audience to enquire about joining in future activities of the Commission.

Monarch's chairman, John Goodman, in his speech from the stage after the final curtain expressed his appreciation to the Cameo players. He hoped that the association of the two groups initiated by two of Monarch's members who were in the cast, would be furthered on many future occasions.

## SITUATION VACANT

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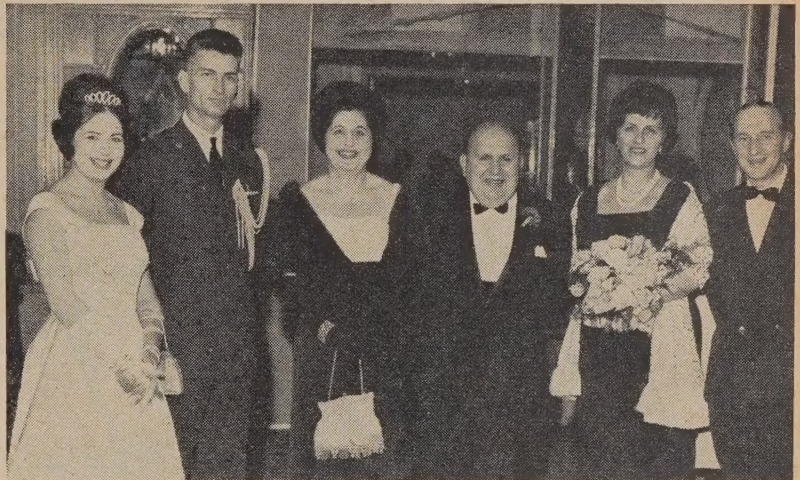
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In the Chair:

**Miss M. E. Landau, F.R.C.S.**

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*A "queen" is crowned. It's Birmingham's Blue and White ball, and Sandra Goldstein (left) wears her crown as J.N.F. queen of the Midlands. Also in the picture are Lt. Col. Aviv Dor, the Military, Naval and Air Attaché of the Israel Embassy, Mrs. Dor, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein and Cyril Cornberg. Also present at the function, which realised £1,400, was the deputy Lord Mayor of Birmingham.*

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**E. LONDON:** Mr. M. Simms, 49 The Risings, E.17, £2.12.6. Mr. I. Simla, 77 Lower Clapton Road, E.5, £2.10.0. Mr. R. Kirstein, 24 Carter House, Brune Street, N.1, £2.4.6. Mr. L. Kay, 58 Commercial Street, E.1, £2.3.0. Mr. L. Cohen, 28 Newick Road, E.5, £2.3.0. Mr. Shapero, 221 Forest Road, E.17, £2.2.0. Mrs. Bookatz, 2 Fletching Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mr. L. D. Serks, 1 Goulton Road, E.5 £2.0.0.

**E.C. LONDON:** Mr. Simmonds, 1 Houndsditch, E.C.3, £7.10.0. Mr. Rosen, c/o Myers and Co., 437 St. John Street, E.C.1, £3.2.0. Messrs. Elco Clocks & Watches Ltd., 51 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. B. Prevezzer, 11/12 St. Botolph Row, E.C.3, £3.0.0. Messrs. Slade and Woolf, 57d Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £2.12.0. Messrs. Kaye Lubell Ltd., 120 Houndsditch, E.C.3, £2.3.8. Witten Industrial Diamonds, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £2.0.0.

**N. LONDON:** Dr. and Mrs. M. Frohlich, 60 Lullington Garth, N.12, £5.13.0. Mr. Samson, 4 Woodside Avenue, N.12, £3.13.7. Mr. Halperin, 116 Torrington Park, N.12, £3.10.0. Mr. S. C. Franklin, 41 Woodside Park Road, N.12, £3.10.0. Mr. Grayeff, 42 Friern Park, N.12, £2.18.0. Mr. H. Glatt, 21 Chessington Avenue, N.3, £2.12.4. Mrs. Tager, 36 Fairholme Gardens, N.3, £2.8.6. Mr. Randall, 13 Eaton Avenue, N.12, £2.2.6. Mr. D. Bresh, 61 Michleham Down, N.2, £2.2.0. Mrs. Birnbloom, 19 Avondale Avenue, N.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Lampert, 4 Park Lodge, Friern Park, N.12, £2.0.0. Mr. Garfield, 6 Shortgate, Michleham Down, N.2, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Witton, 95 Hendon Lane, N.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Goldberg, Sylvilla, 19 Parklands Drive, N.3, £2.0.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. J. Lyons, 172 Dorset House, N.W.1, £5.7.0. Mr. A. Duran, 3 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £4.11.0. Mrs. D. Isaacs, 48 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £3.10.6. Mr. Brunner, 6 Hylda Court, St. Albans Road, N.W.5, £3.5.0. Mrs. Konig, 85 Rossmore Court, Park Road, N.W.1, £2.19.2. Mr. S. Brandler, 38 Ivor Court, Gloucester Place, Baker Street, N.W.1, £2.11.3. Mrs. Widawsky, 133 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1, £2.11.0. Mr. J. Sheinman, 51 Berkeley Court, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. Miller, 32 Rossmore Court, Park Road, N.W.1, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Dr. Lasnick, 42 Cleveland Road, W.13, £9.11.0. Mr. R. Lawton, 31 Courtfield Gardens, W.13, £4.5.9. Misses Schlesinger, 4 Mount Park Crescent, W.5, £3.13.0. Messrs. J. Kaye, 9 Uxbridge Road, W.5, £3.10.0. Mr. O. Deutch, 84 Drayton Bridge Road, W.7, £3.6.9. Mrs. J. Kakin, 31 Gunnersbury Avenue, W.5, £3.2.0. Dr. Nussbaum, 36 Manor Court Road, Hanwell, W.7, £2.10.0. Mrs. Davis, 73 Brunswick Road, Hanger Hill, W.5, £2.6.6. Mr. James Davis, Sunnyside, 46 Park View Road, W.5, £2.3.6. **BRIGHTON:** Mr. D. Levy, 94 Wayland Avenue, £3.0.0.

**HAYES:** Dr. R. Obadiah, 238 Botwell Lane, £3.0.0. Mr. H. Philipps, 23 Goshawk Gardens, £2.3.0.

**WEMBLEY:** Mr. B. Z. Emmanuel, 18 Barn Rise, £5.5.0. Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Dymond, Cape House, 57 Harrow Road, £2.15.4. Mr. and Mrs. J. Feler, 38 Bleenheim Gardens, £2.3.0. Dr. J. A. Blau, 50 East Lane, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, 66 Carlton Avenue East, £2.0.0. Mr. A. Freedman, 1 Holt Road, £2.0.0. Mr. T. Margolis, 30 Barn Rise, £2.0.0.

**BOURNEMOUTH:** Mr. P. S. Ellis, The Cottage, 1 Gervish Road, £2.12.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mrs. B. Madisky, 2 Nithsdale Drive, S. £2.5.0.

**LEEDS:** The Misses C. E. and B. Gilberts, 105 Stainburn Crescent, £2.5.0. Mrs. Sarah Cohen, 35 Nunroyd Road, £7, £3.5.6. Mrs. Rebecca Cole, 81 Otley Road, 6, £3.5.0. Mrs. E. Rosenberg, 1 Ayresome Terrace, 8, £3.3.0. Mr. H. Pitchon, 11 Sandmoor Avenue, £7, £3.0.0. Mr. B. Baker, 61 Alwoodley Lane, £7, £2.12.6.

All at £2.12.0: Mr. E. Austin, 1 Park Square, 1. Mrs. D. Addlestone, 1a New York Street, 9. Mr. A. Aber, 20 Kepler Grove, 8. Mrs. D. Abrahams, Woodley Chase, Wigton Lane, 17. Mr. C. Benjamin, 72 Osmondthorpe Lane, 9. Mr. M. W. Baker, 88 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. J. L. Brill, 15 Sandmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. M. Brostoff, 2 Lime Tree Avenue, 17. Mr. M. Dobkin, Oakwood Park, 8. Mr. J. H. Davis, 22 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. H. J. Epstone, Alwoodley Lodge, Sandmoor Avenue, 17. Mrs. M. Friedman, 360 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. E. Flaxman, 74 Highmoor Crescent, 17. Mrs. R. Flowers, 27 Moor Allerton Drive, 17. Mrs. J. Fox, Flat 2, 16 Church Gardens, 17. Mr. A. Fish, 150 King Lane, 17. H. Field Ltd. Herford House, Bowling Green Lane, 10. Mrs. N. Goodman, Red House, Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. I. Green, 111 Stainburn Crescent, 17. Mr. I. Gee, 469 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. S. Goldthorpe, 17 Southlands Avenue, 17. Mr. A. Glynn, 27 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. L. Godlove, 6 Park Square, 1. Mr. B. C. Gillinson, 101 Old Park Road, 8.

Mr. J. Goldstone, 34 Gledhow Lane, Dr. E. Heaps, 2 Bentcliff Drive, 17. Mr. M. Hurst, 37 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. R. Jackson, 23 Talbot Rise, 8. Councillor B. Lyons, Wigton House, Wigton Lane, 17. Dr. and Mrs. N. Lewis, 503 Harrogate Road, 17. Rabbi Dr. H. Medalie, 23 Alberta Avenue, 7. Mr. H. Marcus, 2 Alwoodley Gardens, 17. Mr. M. Myers, 590 Stonegate Road, 17. Mr. J. Myers, 109 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. A. Morris, 12 West Park Crescent, 8. Mrs. J. Moss, 4 Falkland Crescent, 17. Mr. L. Manning, 21 Sandhill Crescent, 17. Mr. J. Morris, 19 Park Lane, 8. Mr. S. Newman, 41 Harchills Lane, 8. Mrs. E. Newton, 9 North Park Road, 8. Dr. P. P. Newman, 22 Montague Drive, 8. Mr. C. Pear, 17 Elmest Grove, 8. Mr. I. Pear, 9 North Park Road, 8. Mr. M. Pitt, 10 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. A. Phillipson, 15 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. J. Rapaport, 60 Wensley Road, 7.



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